UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/832
30 July 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1225 (1999) of 28 January 1999, and the statement of its President of 7 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/11),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1999 (S/1999/805),

Noting the letter of the President of Georgia to the Secretary-General dated 19 July 1999 (S/1999/809, annex),

Stressing that, notwithstanding positive developments on some issues, the lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Deeply concerned at the continuing volatile situation in the conflict zone, welcoming in this regard the important contributions that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) continue to make in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the working relationship between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force has been good at all levels, and stressing the importance of continuing and increasing close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, and expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 20 July 1999;

2. Demands that the parties to the conflict widen and deepen their commitment to the United Nations-led peace process, continue to expand their dialogue and contacts at all levels and display without delay the necessary will to achieve substantial results on the key issues of the negotiations;

3. Strongly supports the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the OSCE to promote the stabilization of the situation and to give new impetus to the negotiations within the United Nations-led peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and commends the tireless efforts of the retiring Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Liviu Bota, in carrying out his mandate;

4. Emphasizes, in this context, that the readiness and ability of the international community to assist the parties depend on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation and on their acting in good faith to implement promptly concrete measures towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict;

5. Underlines the necessity for the parties to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement, which includes a settlement on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, and supports the intention of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, in close cooperation with the Russian Federation, in its capacity as facilitator, the OSCE and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to continue to submit proposals for the consideration of the parties on the distribution of constitutional competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi as part of a comprehensive settlement;

6. Considers unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia, Georgia;

7. Expresses its continuing concern at the situation of refugees and displaced persons, in particular those resulting from the hostilities of May 1998, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the imprescriptible right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), and calls upon the parties to address this issue urgently by agreeing and implementing effective measures to guarantee the security of those who exercise their unconditional right to return;

8. Welcomes, in this context, the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate, as a first step, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to the Gali region, and emphasizes, in this regard, that the lasting return of the refugees cannot be ensured without concrete results from the bilateral dialogue between the parties which produce the necessary security and legal guarantees;

9. Takes note with appreciation of the agreements reached at the meetings of 16-18 October 1998 and 7-9 June 1999, hosted respectively by the Governments of Greece and Turkey, aimed at building confidence, improving security and developing cooperation, and calls upon the parties to enhance their efforts to implement those decisions in an effective and comprehensive manner, notably at the prospective meeting in Yalta at the invitation of the Government of Ukraine;

10. Demands that both sides observe strictly the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I), and takes note with appreciation, in this context, of the substantial progress reported towards setting up a joint investigation mechanism for violations of the Agreement, as well as of the greater restraint exercised by the parties along the line of separation of forces;

11. Condemns the ongoing activities by armed groups, which endanger the civilian population, impede the work of the humanitarian organizations and seriously delay the normalization of the situation in the Gali region, reiterates its concern regarding the security of UNOMIG, welcomes the implementation of measures in this regard and requests the Secretary-General to keep the security of UNOMIG under constant review;

12. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 January 2000, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

14. Expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate, in the light of steps taken by the parties to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/833
29 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 23 July 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations, stating that Mohammad Kamal Yan Yahaya has been appointed deputy representative of Malaysia on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

99-22272 (E) 290799

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/834
3 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 and 1112 (1997) of 12 June 1997,

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, Annex), and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conferences held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997 (S/1997/979, Annex) and Madrid on 16 and 17 December 1998 (S/1999/139, appendix),

1. Welcomes and agrees to the designation by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council on 12 July 1999 of Mr. Wolfgang Petritsch as High Representative in succession to Mr. Carlos Westendorp;

2. Pays tribute to the efforts of Mr. Carlos Westendorp in his work as High Representative;

3. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to the role of the High Representative in pursuing the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement;

4. Reaffirms also the final authority of the High Representative in theatre regarding the interpretation of Annex 10 on civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement.

99-22643 (E) 030899

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/1030
S/1999/835
30 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 29 July 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to our letter dated 30 June 1999, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 16 June 1999 as well as on 2, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 22 July 1999.

On 12 June, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, from where they departed on the same day, returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 2 July, 12 F-16, three C-160 and one unknown type of Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The 12 F-16 exited thereafter in a south-easterly direction. The three C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting thereafter in a south-easterly direction. The unknown type of Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas in a search-and-rescue role.

On 12 July, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Cape Kormakitis, Kyrenia and Karpasia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 13 July, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. Two of the F-4 violated the

national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Cape Kormakitis and Kyrenia, before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 July, one C-550 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at 1055 hours at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, from where it departed at 1556 hours, returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 July, two C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The C-130s violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, from where they departed, returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 July, 10 NF-5, two C-160, two C-650, two CN-235, and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The 10 NF-5 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, from where they departed, flying over the area of Kyrenia before landing and remaining at the same illegal airport. The rest of the aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria. Thereafter the two C-160 and one of the CN-235 landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The two C-650, one CN-235 and the B-200 landed at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. All aircraft, except the first mentioned CN-235, departed from the illegal airports, returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 July, one GULFSTREAM, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The GULFSTREAM and the CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, from where they departed on the same day, returning to the FIR of Ankara. The C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas before exiting in a south-easterly direction. On the same day, at 1024 hours, a military transport aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, flying over the area of Kioneli. Furthermore seven NF-5 aircraft also took off from the same illegal airport, at 1710 hours, before landing there again.

On 21 July, on F-4, one CN-235, and one unknown type of Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The CN-235 and the unknown type of Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, from where they departed on the same day, returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 July, two RF-4, two C-130 and two C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The two RF-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the areas of Famagusta, Mesaoria, Kyrenia and Kormakitis before returning to the FIR of Ankara. The two C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic from where they departed on the same day, returning to the FIR of Ankara. The two C-160 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing - one of them at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, and the other one at the illegal airport of Tymbou, in the occupied area of the Republic. Thereafter both aircraft departed the above-mentioned airports, returning to the FIR of Ankara. Furthermore, on the same day, the 10 NF-5 Turkish military aircraft which had landed on 19 July at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, departed, returning to the FIR of Ankara.

As stated in our previous letters, these Turkish unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention to the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey, which demonstrate once more Turkey's blatant disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

I would also like to underline that most of the present violations occurred after the adoption of Security Council resolution 1251 (1999), in which all States were called upon to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from any action which might prejudice that sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. My Government expects that the Turkish side will show compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions.

Such provocative actions are not conducive to reducing tension and run counter to the initiative of the Secretary-General announced on 30 September 1998, within the framework of his Mission of Good Offices, with the goal of reducing tensions and promoting progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

Furthermore the continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force as well as the presence of Turkish military occupation forces on the island constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Agis LOIZOU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/836
30 July 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In my sixth report to the Security Council on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) dated 4 June 1999, I indicated my intention to revert to the Council with recommendations on an expanded UNOMSIL presence in Sierra Leone with a revised mandate and concept of operations in the event of a successful outcome to the negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and rebel representatives in Lomé (S/1999/645, paras. 52-57). By paragraph 4 of its resolution 1245 (1999) of 11 June 1999, the Security Council took note of my intention and underlined that security conditions should be considered in any further eventual deployment.

2. On 7 July 1999, representatives of the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF/SL) signed a peace agreement in Lomé after several weeks of negotiations (see S/1999/777). The present report sets out the main provisions of the agreement and contains recommendations for the immediate measures that should be taken to strengthen the Mission. Such measures would enable the United Nations to provide initial support to the process of implementation. Following discussions with all interested parties, I intend to submit additional recommendations to the Security Council on the overall activities of the United Nations, including the mandate and structure of a United Nations peacekeeping presence in the country.

II. STATUS OF THE PEACE PROCESS

3. As described in my report of 4 June 1999, peace negotiations between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF began on 25 May 1999 in Lomé, Togo, hosted and mediated by President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo in his capacity as Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The proceedings were supported by a Facilitation Committee consisting of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), ECOWAS and the Commonwealth of Nations under the chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Togo, Joseph Koffigoh, assisted by my Special Representative, Francis Okelo. The negotiations benefited from the active involvement and support of a number of international and national observers, including representatives of the

Governments of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Nigeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, ECOWAS and OAU, as well as members of the humanitarian community, including the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Sierra Leone. Representatives of Sierra Leonean civil society also provided support.

4. The Lomé Peace Agreement was signed by President Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone and by Corporal Foday Sankoh on behalf of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone, as well as by President Eyadema, President Compaore of Burkina Faso, President Taylor of Liberia, President Obasanjo of Nigeria and high-level representatives of Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, ECOWAS, OAU, the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations.

5. My visit to Freetown on 8 July 1999 took place immediately after the signing of the agreement and allowed me to convey the hopes of the United Nations for its effective implementation and the return of lasting peace to Sierra Leone. During my recent travels in Africa, as well as during the OAU summit held at Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999, I had the opportunity to hold extensive discussions with regional leaders on the peace process and on the ways and means to assist the people of Sierra Leone in achieving a lasting solution to the conflict in their country. I informed the Security Council of these discussions at its informal consultations of 27 July 1999.

Main provisions of the Lomé Peace Agreement

6. The agreement provides for the permanent cessation of hostilities, to be monitored at provincial and district levels through Ceasefire Monitoring Committees and, at the national level, through a Joint Monitoring Committee. Governance provisions include, inter alia, the transformation of RUF/SL into a political party and its access to public office; the creation of a broad-based Government of National Unity through cabinet appointments for representatives of RUF/SL; the creation of a Commission for the Consolidation of Peace to supervise the implementation of the peace agreement; the establishment of a Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development, to be chaired personally by the leader of RUF/SL, Corporal Foday Sankoh, with the status of Vice-President of Sierra Leone; and the establishment of a Council of Elders and Religious Leaders to mediate any disputes arising from differences in the interpretation of the agreement.

7. The agreement provides for the pardon of Corporal Foday Sankoh and a complete amnesty for any crimes committed by members of the fighting forces during the conflict from March 1991 up until the date of the signing of the agreement; a review of the present Constitution of Sierra Leone; and the holding of elections in line with the Constitution, to be directed by a National Electoral Commission. I instructed my Special Representative to sign the agreement with the explicit proviso that the United Nations holds the understanding that the amnesty and pardon in article IX of the agreement shall not apply to international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law.

8. Regarding post-conflict military and security issues, the agreement stipulates the revision of the mandate of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG); a request for a new mandate for UNOMSIL; the encampment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants; the restructuring and training of a new Sierra Leone armed forces; and the withdrawal of mercenaries.

9. Concerning humanitarian, human rights and socio-economic issues, the agreement provides for the release of all conflict-related prisoners and abductees; the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; the guarantee and promotion of human rights, including the establishment of a Human Rights Commission and a Truth and Reconciliation Commission; the safe and unhindered access by humanitarian organizations to all parts of the country; the security of humanitarian goods and personnel; and post-war rehabilitation and assistance to victims of war.

10. Periodic reviews of the implementation of the agreement will be undertaken by a Joint Implementation Committee, consisting of members of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace and the ECOWAS Committee of Seven on Sierra Leone, as well as the moral guarantors of the agreement, namely the Government of the Togolese Republic, the United Nations, OAU and the Commonwealth of Nations. The Joint Implementation Committee will be chaired by ECOWAS and meet at least once every three months. The first meeting of the Committee is planned to be held on 9 August 1999 in Freetown, on the occasion of the Ministerial Meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Seven on Sierra Leone.

11. In accordance with the agreement, the parties have requested ECOWAS to revise the mandate of ECOMOG to cover four areas: peacekeeping; security of the State of Sierra Leone; protection of UNOMSIL; and protection of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration personnel. The Government is to request ECOWAS to provide troops from at least two additional contributing countries. The Security Council is to be requested to provide assistance in support of ECOMOG.

12. At the same time, a timetable is to be drawn up for the phased withdrawal of ECOMOG, to be closely linked to the creation and deployment of restructured national armed forces. However, the agreement also makes reference to a "neutral peacekeeping force comprising UNOMSIL and ECOMOG" (article XVI). The parties also request the Security Council to amend the mandate of UNOMSIL to enable it to undertake the various provisions outlined in the agreement.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

13. Article XVI of the agreement calls for the encampment, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process to start within six weeks from 7 July 1999. After the January 1999 invasion of Freetown, the World Bank and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom recommended that the original disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme be maintained only to deal with current ex-combatants, a second phase to be contingent on a peace agreement and the subsequent formulation of a revised disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan. The first phase of the programme was completed on 14 July with the discharge of 1,408 ex-soldiers housed in Freetown.

14. Prior to the signing of the peace agreement, representatives of the Department for International Development and the World Bank met with the delegations in Lomé to brief them on the basic assumptions underlying the revised disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, which is to assume responsibility for the needs of an estimated 33,000 to 40,000 combatants. The United Kingdom has pledged $10 million and the World Bank a further $9.1 million towards an estimated total requirement of $33 to $45 million for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities.

15. In addition, the World Bank has opened a multi-donor trust fund for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and has called on donors to contribute. A proposal under review by the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration envisages the establishment of about 10 demobilization sites to cover the main areas where the respective fighting forces are currently deployed.

16. Obviously, an effective programme will play a key role in the success of the Sierra Leonean peace process, given the vast proliferation of small arms, the fractured nature of the fighting forces consisting of the ex-Sierra Leone Army, the Civilian Defence Forces (CDF) and RUF/SL, the extent of foreign intervention and the supply of weapons. The agreement stipulates that the present Sierra Leone Army be restricted to their barracks and their arms and ammunition placed under constant surveillance by the neutral peacekeeping force (referred to in para. 12 above) during the process of disarmament and demobilization, and that UNOMSIL shall be present at all disarmament and demobilization locations to monitor the process and provide security guarantees to all ex-combatants.

Human rights

17. The Lomé Peace Agreement contains three articles addressing commitments in the area of human rights, including the full protection and promotion of basic civil and political liberties recognized by the Sierra Leone legal system and contained in the declarations and principles of human rights adopted by the United Nations and OAU (article XXIV). The other articles provide, respectively, for the creation of an autonomous quasi-judicial national Human Rights Commission and the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission not later than 90 days from 7 July 1999.

18. While the Human Rights Commission is designed to strengthen the existing machinery for addressing grievances of the people of Sierra Leone with respect to human rights violations, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission will deal specifically with the question of human rights violations committed since the beginning of the armed conflict in 1991. It is intended to provide a forum for both victims and perpetrators to tell their stories and facilitate genuine healing and reconciliation. The Commission will also recommend measures for the rehabilitation of victims of human rights violations.

19. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission will be composed of a cross-section of the society of Sierra Leone, with the participation and technical support of the international community, and is expected to submit its report to the Government within 12 months after the commencement of its work.

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs. Mary Robinson, visited Sierra Leone on 24 and 25 June 1999, accompanied by a high-level delegation. In a statement dated 25 June 1999, the High Commissioner said that Sierra Leone required urgent international attention if it were to overcome its recent history of horrendous human rights abuses. In the same statement, she said that among the measures that could be taken in the short term were international assistance to document the human rights violations as a step towards accountability; increasing the number of human rights monitors in the country, and working with the Government and Sierra Leonean civil society to create a "human rights infrastructure" in the country. The High Commissioner, together with the Government of Sierra Leone, the National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights, representatives of civil society and my Special Representative, adopted the Human Rights Manifesto, which contains and reaffirms wide ranging commitments for immediate and sustained promotion and protection of human rights, such as the non-recruitment in the armed forces of children under the age of 18 years. The manifesto commits the United Nations to provide appropriate support to Sierra Leonean human rights institutions, as well as for other elements of technical assistance.

Protection of children

21. The agreement also refers to the vulnerability of the children of Sierra Leone, who have suffered disproportionately and on an unprecedented scale throughout the war and who require special attention to ensure their protection and welfare during the consolidation of peace. The agreement acknowledges the children's entitlement to special care and protection of their inherent right to life, survival and development.

III. POLITICAL, MILITARY AND SECURITY SITUATION

22. The Government has taken steps to ensure the acceptance of the agreement in Sierra Leone, including a personal address by President Kabbah to Parliament when the agreement was submitted for ratification, and the development of a sensitization campaign by the Information Ministry based on the translation of the agreement into several local languages. Internationally, President Kabbah took the initiative to travel to Conakry and brief President Lansana Conte personally about the events in Lomé and the contents of the agreement. He continued to mobilize support at the OAU summit in Algiers from 12 to 14 July, which was attended also by Corporal Foday Sankoh.

23. The Parliament of Sierra Leone unanimously ratified the peace agreement on 15 July. On 20 and 21 July, it adopted legislation necessary for the implementation of the agreement. This legislation paved the way for the transformation of RUF/SL into a political party, for the participation of senior members of RUF/SL to hold public office and for the establishment of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development, to be chaired by Mr. Sankoh. Mr. Sankoh, for his part, indicated that he was ready to come to Freetown, pending arrangements for accommodation and security.

24. The military and security situation in Sierra Leone has improved significantly since the ceasefire agreement took effect on 24 May and has remained generally calm since the signing of the agreement. While some, mostly minor, ceasefire violations have occurred, including reports of rebel raids on villages, the number of incidents of open hostilities has dropped considerably. ECOMOG, CDF and RUF and former Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) forces have generally remained within their areas of control.

25. RUF/SL and AFRC continue to dominate much of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. In the western parts of the country, their forces are concentrated in the areas west of the main highway from Freetown between Occra Hills, Port Loko and Kambia. The road to Guinea via Kambia is also controlled by RUF/SL and AFRC personnel, but they have assured UNOMSIL that an unhindered flow of traffic will be allowed.

26. A few military confrontations between CDF and RUF/SL-AFRC groups occurred in the northern, central and eastern parts of the country prior to the signing of the agreement, but there have been no reports of major combat since 7 July. However, both sides have continued to conduct troop movements throughout their respective areas of control. ECOMOG remains firmly in control of the Freetown peninsula and of a security cordon east of the capital, including the main highway providing access to Lungi and to Bo/Kenema, as well as Bumbuna and Kabala in the Northern Province.

27. ECOMOG continues to experience shortages of essential goods and supplies. The immediate requirements of ECOMOG include office equipment, various vehicles (trucks, ambulances, tankers), generators, communications equipment, helicopters, uniforms, medical supplies and other vital items. The Secretary-General of ECOWAS has requested me to impress on the Security Council and the international community the need to provide logistical and other necessary support for the deployment of additional ECOMOG troops, as envisaged in the agreement. The details of such support are still to be specified.

28. UNOMSIL has developed a system of reporting allegations of ceasefire violations and has shared all relevant information with the parties. To the extent possible, military observers have been dispatched to verify allegations in the areas accessible to them. UNOMSIL military observers have also been active in facilitating meetings between the parties on the ground in the accessible areas and have successfully mediated a number of disputes.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

29. In the wake of the agreement, unprecedented cooperation between RUF/SL, the Government and the aid community has put the delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the country within grasp for the first time in years. Despite initial delays, humanitarian assessment missions have been completed or are under way in the rebel controlled areas of Makeni, Kailahun, Buedu, Rokupr and Lunsar. Civilian needs have also been assessed in recently accessible Government-controlled areas, such as Yele, Port Loko, Daru, Kabala, Songo and the Rogberi-Masiaka corridor. These assessments have revealed acute shortages of basic, life-sustaining items such as food and medicine and subsequent

malnutrition, as well as outbreaks of dysentery, cholera, measles and meningitis.

30. As humanitarian access throughout the country increases, the caseload of those needing assistance - currently limited to 500,000 - is expected to triple. Needs have also increased in Government-controlled areas. Difficult overland access continues to cause delays in food shipments to areas such as Kenema and Bo. Combined with the onset of the rainy season, cases of severely malnourished infants nearly doubled in the last month. Obviously, as humanitarian agencies gain access to larger areas of the country, their need for adequate staffing and logistic support will increase significantly.

31. As the first tangible sign of the international community's commitment to the agreement, the rapid country-wide delivery of humanitarian assistance is a key aspect of the consolidation of peace. At present, the 1999 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, which requested $27.9 million for humanitarian programmes in Sierra Leone, is only 26 per cent funded. It is hoped that donors will contribute generously to meet humanitarian needs in Sierra Leone.

32. The peace agreement may also bring an end to the circumstances that forced some 470,000 Sierra Leoneans to live in exile. In the coming months, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will develop a strategy for the repatriation of refugees and increase its capacity to monitor possible spontaneous returns, as well as the security, socio-economic and humanitarian conditions in the areas of return. These activities will be carried out in close coordination with other relief agencies as well as with the parties to the peace agreement.

V. FUTURE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

33. The signing of the agreement requires UNOMSIL to perform significantly expanded as well as new tasks, in close coordination with ECOMOG, whose presence in Sierra Leone remains, in this critical period, indispensable. It is obvious that, in addition to the major disarmament and demobilization effort, the implementation of the Lomé Peace Agreement will require the presence of a substantial number of peacekeepers throughout the country, together with the deployment of additional United Nations military observers, in mutually supporting roles.

34. In accordance with the peace agreement, the mandate of ECOMOG will need to be revised by ECOWAS, in consultation with the United Nations and, as appropriate, with the parties. Among the issues that require detailed discussion are the division of labour between the United Nations and ECOWAS, the need to provide a credible level of security throughout the country (including the rebel-controlled areas), the appropriate size and composition of the required neutral peacekeeping force, the deployment of units to the various regions of the country and arrangements for logistical support.

35. Once these consultations, which are ongoing, have produced an understanding of the respective tasks, strength and mandates of ECOMOG and the United Nations,

I will be in a position to make comprehensive proposals to the Security Council concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for UNOMSIL. In the interim, however, it will be necessary to act expeditiously in order to offer maximum support to the parties and ECOMOG, and maintain momentum in the peace process. I believe that the most immediate and practical way of providing such support would be the deployment to Sierra Leone of additional United Nations military observers, along with the necessary equipment and administrative support. The number of UNOMSIL military observers required would increase to 210, based on an assessment of the tasks described below. It should be clearly understood, however, that the presence and operations of these observers alone would not be sufficient to ensure the implementation of the agreement. For this, it will be necessary to deploy large numbers of peacekeepers throughout the country. I would also propose that UNOMSIL be strengthened with additional civilian staff in the fields of political and civil affairs, as well as human rights, to allow it to cope with the increased responsibilities which flow from the agreement. An elaboration of these requirements is given below.

36. In order to support the effective functioning of an expanded mission, it is critical that the necessary administrative and logistical support services are made available. To this end, an adequate increase in administrative and technical personnel as well as resources should be provided. The estimated costs of the additional military and civilian staff, as well as of the required logistical support, will be submitted to the Council shortly, in an addendum to the present report.

Military aspects

37. As noted in paragraph 49 of my report of 4 June 1999 (S/1999/645), additional military observers are now being deployed to restore the strength of UNOMSIL to its authorized strength of 70 military observers. The current strength of UNOMSIL is approximately 50 military observers.

38. The envisaged tasks of an expanded UNOMSIL military observer component would be as follows:

(a) To strengthen and expand the contacts already established by UNOMSIL with RUF/SL troops in the countryside since the ceasefire agreement came into effect;

(b) To extend UNOMSIL's ceasefire monitoring activities to a wider geographical area, security conditions permitting;

(c) To strengthen and assist the Ceasefire Monitoring Committees and the central Joint Monitoring Committee established pursuant to the peace agreement to help maintain the ceasefire;

(d) To monitor the military and security situation in the country and report thereon to my Special Representative;

(e) To assist and monitor the disarmament and demobilization of combatants in areas where adequate security is provided;

(f) To work closely with humanitarian organizations to exchange information on security conditions with a view to ensuring the widest possible access for humanitarian assistance to populations in need;

(g) To work closely with human rights officers, as required, in their visits throughout the country;

(h) To maintain liaison and coordinate closely with ECOMOG;

(i) To assist in the preparation of plans for the deployment of neutral peacekeeping troops, as envisaged in the agreement.

39. The additional military observers would be deployed to Sierra Leone in a gradual manner. At present, it is envisaged that UNOMSIL military observers would maintain a strengthened headquarters in Freetown and would deploy to team sites initially in Lungi, Hastings, Port Loko and Bo. For the time being, these military observers would operate under security provided by ECOMOG. It would also be necessary to ensure enhanced logistical support for an expanded UNOMSIL. A key requirement would be the introduction of a second-line medical capability to provide basic and emergency health care. Such a capability would require up to 35 military (or civilian) medical personnel. It would also be crucial for an expanded UNOMSIL to have an aviation capability to provide 24-hour medical evacuation as well as daytime monitoring and observation.

Political and civil affairs

40. The Lomé Peace Agreement signed by the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone includes numerous requests for international involvement, specifically that of the United Nations, in implementing provisions contained therein. This would require a substantial increase in the role of UNOMSIL and, accordingly, in its human and administrative resources.

41. In view of the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the peace process and the increased responsibilities arising from an expanded UNOMSIL presence to assist the implementation of the peace agreement, it would be advisable to upgrade the level of that post. Accordingly, it is envisaged that the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General will be expanded to include a deputy Special Representative and additional staff for coordination, public information and legal affairs.

42. The envisaged political affairs office of UNOMSIL would consist of up to eight officers and would be responsible for liaison with the parties; government ministers and parliament; United Nations programmes; non-governmental organizations; and provincial and district representatives of the Government of Sierra Leone. The political affairs office would also assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the development and implementation of the Strategic Framework for Sierra Leone (see para. 44 below).

43. The requirement for a civil affairs component derives from the need for UNOMSIL to participate in the various bodies charged with the implementation and monitoring of the agreement and to assist in the phased reintegration of members

of RUF/SL, the Sierra Leone Army and CDF into civil society. The civil affairs component, which would consist of 10 civil affairs officers, would maintain nine field sites located in Freetown, the three provincial capitals and major towns such as Kabala, Kailahun, Kambia and Koidu. Offices would also maintain liaison with provincial and district government representatives. In addition, the civil affairs component would also liaise with appropriate government bodies on matters relating to economic reconstruction and investment and monitor adherence to international law governing compensation in reference to article VII of the peace agreement. It is also envisaged that a small secretariat for the Joint Implementation Committee would be established to monitor respective areas of concern, mainly human rights, refugees and displaced persons, elections and education and health.

44. The successful implementation of the peace agreement will also require a coherent and comprehensive response involving the Government and its international and domestic partners. Following consultations with all relevant partners in the United Nations system, I have decided that a strategic framework be developed for Sierra Leone, encompassing political, assistance and human rights aspects. Through this framework a mutually reinforcing comprehensive political strategy and assistance programme would be developed. Its development and implementation is envisaged as a primarily field-driven exercise, led by my Special Representative working in close consultation with national and international partners. A small United Nations mission visited Sierra Leone from 14 to 19 June to help launch the Framework. As a first step, a steering group has been set up in Freetown, chaired by my Special Representative, with representatives of the concerned United Nations entities. The establishment and implementation of the strategic framework will be facilitated at Headquarters under the guidance of the Deputy Secretary-General.

45. With the signing of the peace agreement, the increased dissemination of information will be crucial in sensitizing public opinion after eight years of civil war. The present UNOMSIL information capacity should be expanded with three additional international staff and an appropriate number of local staff. The functions to be carried out include the production of radio programmes in indigenous languages for broadcast on the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service and other existing radio stations. United Nations radio programming for local distribution is also required. Consideration should also be given to video production for audiences in Sierra Leone, focusing on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, as well as on issues affecting the population relating to the agreement.

Human rights

46. The human rights component will continue to play a key role in the future operations of UNOMSIL and will strengthen its monitoring and reporting activities in all parts of Sierra Leone. This critical task will include a broad range of human rights issues that encompass the rights of women and children and economic and social rights. In particular, the human rights abuses suffered by women during the conflict will constitute a major focus of the work of human rights officers.

47. In support of the human rights provisions in the agreement, it will be necessary to expand the human rights component to enable it to cover all parts of the country, including the areas previously under RUF/SL control, to collect testimonies, document abuses and bring forward witnesses and survivors of atrocities. A thorough fact-finding process will be critical to the effective functioning of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and other efforts to consolidate peace in Sierra Leone. In order to ensure that there will be appropriate accountability for serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law, the Security Council may wish to consider various steps to address this question, including the establishment in due course of a commission of enquiry, as recommended to the Government of Sierra Leone by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Such a commission would investigate and assess human rights and humanitarian law violations and abuses perpetrated by all parties since the commencement of the conflict in 1991. At the same time, technical cooperation will have to be increased to ensure that the judicial system resumes operations throughout the country and that human rights training is extended to public office holders of RUF/SL. These additional functions will require a significant expansion in the current strength of the UNOMSIL human rights component to assist the parties in the implementation of the human rights provisions of the agreement.

48. It is envisaged that additional human rights officers will be deployed to the main provincial centres and towns to carry out comprehensive monitoring, fact-finding, documentation and analysis on the observance of human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties throughout Sierra Leone. Their co-deployment with military observers will also ensure adequate attention to human rights issues and child protection in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

49. Human rights technical cooperation programmes conducted by UNOMSIL, with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, will be directed towards the following sectors: (a) human rights training and skills development; (b) promotion of the rule of law; (c) support to and capacity-building for human rights institutions, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and civil society; (d) promotion of child rights; and (e) mainstreaming of attention to gender rights. Generous financial assistance from the international community will be required for the implementation of these activities.

50. To enable it to carry out an expanded role, it is proposed that the present human rights component be augmented immediately by 10 international human rights officers, including two child protection officers.

Protection of children

51. The protection of the rights of children will require immediate and special attention during the process of disarmament and demobilization and beyond, given the particular needs of child combatants during their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. The United Nations Children's Fund is playing a leading role, in close coordination with my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, in the protection of children and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers. Among the many other

pressing needs are the support of child victims of mutilations and sexual exploitation and the rehabilitation of primary health and educational services. Additional financial, material and human resources will need to be mobilized by the relevant agencies in support of these activities. A child protection adviser should be added to the Mission to ensure that these issues are dealt with in a comprehensive manner and are given due attention at the national and international levels.

VI. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

52. The signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front is a great step forward for Sierra Leone. It provides the Sierra Leonean people a unique opportunity to bring an end to the conflict, which has caused them untold suffering and has registered deeply in the conscience of the international community. Both sides are to be congratulated for showing the flexibility that has made this agreement possible. Credit is due also to the international community and, in particular, to ECOWAS, for their leadership in bringing both sides together and facilitating the conclusion of the peace agreement.

53. Special recognition is also due to ECOMOG. Its troops and, in particular, the Governments of Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea and Mali that provided them, are to be commended for their steadfast courage in the face of considerable hardship and sacrifice. ECOMOG can and should take pride in what it has achieved. I call upon the international community to provide strong and continuous support to this regional force so that it can maintain its critical presence in Sierra Leone. The main requirements of ECOMOG are listed in paragraph 27 above.

54. As in other peace accords, many compromises were necessary in the Lomé Peace Agreement. As a result, some of the terms under which this peace has been obtained, in particular the provisions on amnesty, are difficult to reconcile with the goal of ending the culture of impunity, which inspired the creation of the United Nations Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia, and the future International Criminal Court. Hence the instruction to my Special Representative to enter a reservation when he signed the peace agreement, explicitly stating that, for the United Nations, the amnesty cannot cover international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and other serious violations of international humanitarian law. At the same time, the Government and people of Sierra Leone should be allowed this opportunity to realize their best and only hope of ending their long and brutal conflict. During my short visit to Sierra Leone on 8 July 1999, I witnessed tremendous destruction, suffering and pain, particularly on the faces of the victims of wanton and abhorrent violence. I took the opportunity to encourage all Sierra Leoneans to seize this opportunity for peace, to rally behind the agreement, seek reconciliation, and to look and work towards the future.

55. By all accounts, the challenges ahead are daunting. Among these are the disarmament and demobilization of combatants, their reintegration into society, the restoration of State authority in territories now held by rebel forces, the necessity of addressing humanitarian needs throughout the country, the repatriation of refugees, the building of institutions and the healing of the

deep wounds caused by the civil war. Strict compliance with the terms of the agreement by both sides, as well as their supporters and all commanders and fighters in the field, is indispensable. The United Nations will, as is customary, exercise its responsibilities in an impartial manner, and calls on both sides to extend to UNOMSIL and ECOMOG their complete cooperation.

56. The international community and the United Nations have an important responsibility to assist Sierra Leone and to ensure that momentum is maintained in this process, especially in the critical phase immediately after the signing of the peace agreement. I therefore recommend that the Security Council approve, as an immediate first step, the provisional expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), along the lines set out in paragraphs 33 to 51 above. As indicated in the present report, I hope to revert to the Security Council as soon as possible with an additional report on the situation in Sierra Leone, which will include recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence that may be required in the country.

57. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Francis G. Okelo, the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Subhash C. Joshi, and the staff and military observers of UNOMSIL for their tireless efforts and dedication to bring the difficult negotiation process to a successful conclusion and thereby continue to advance the peace process in Sierra Leone.

Annex

United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone: contributions as at 29 July 1999

	Military observers	Others[a]	Total
Bangladesh	2		2
China	3		3
Egypt	2		2
India	2	2	4
Jordan	2		2
Kenya	4		4
Kyrgyzstan	1		1
Malaysia	4		4
New Zealand	2		2
Pakistan	5		5
Russian Federation	8		8
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8		8
Zambia	5		5
Total	48[b]	2	50

[a] Medical team.

[b] Including the Chief Military Observer.

Map No. 4065 Rev. 5 UNITED NATIONS
July 1999

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1999/836/Add.1
11 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

Addendum

1. My proposed budget for the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for the current 1999-2000 financial period (A/53/454/Add.1) amounts to $16.4 million and is based on the Observer Mission's strength authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998. Pending consideration of the budget by the General Assembly, I have obtained the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the utilization of the amount of $5.5 million for the maintenance of the Observer Mission from 1 July to 31 October 1999.

2. With reference to paragraph 36 of my report (S/1999/836), I wish to inform the Security Council that the full cost of the provisional expansion of UNOMSIL as described in paragraphs 33 to 51 of the report, is estimated at some $24.3 million for a 10-month period ending 30 June 2000. This provides for the gradual phasing in of an additional 140 military observers, the establishment of a second-line medical capability with 35 medical personnel and the expansion of the Observer Mission by 59 international civilian and 21 local staff as well as for the required logistical support. The total projected cost of UNOMSIL for the 1999-2000 financial period would amount to $40.7 million, excluding additional requirements to be determined when my recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United nations peacekeeping presence in the country are finalized and submitted to the Council, as indicated in paragraph 56 of my report.

3. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main categories of expenditure is provided, for information purposes, in the annex to the present addendum.

4. Should the Security Council approve the provisional expansion of UNOMSIL, it would be my recommendation to the General Assembly that the related cost should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

Annex

Cost estimates for the provisional expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone for a ten-month period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

I.	Military personnel	7 115
II.	Civilian personnel	7 145
III.	Operational costs	
	Premises and accommodation	700
	Infrastructure repairs	-
	Transport operations	1 490
	Air operations	1 590
	Naval operations	-
	Communications	2 430
	Other equipment	1 580
	Supplies and services	370
	Air and surface freight	905
	Subtotal	9 065
IV.	Other programmes	
	Election-related supplies and services	-
	Public information programmes	77
	Training programmes	-
	Mine-clearing programmes	-
	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-
	Subtotal	77
V.	United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-
VI.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	-
VII.	Staff assessment	855
	Total, categories I-VII	24 257

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/1999/837
30 July 1999

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LETTER DATED 30 JULY 1999 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993) CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of 10 experts appointed to the expert panels established in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1237 (1999) of 7 May 1999. The appointment of these experts was approved by the Committee today under the no-objection procedure.

My intention is to convene a meeting of the expert panels in New York at the end of the fourth week of August. I would also propose that, if the members of the Security Council do not object, the submission of the interim report requested in paragraph 7 of resolution 1237 (1999) be delayed until 30 September 1999.

I would be grateful if this letter, together with its enclosure, could be circulated to members of the Security Council for their information and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert R. FOWLER
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola

Annex

List of experts appointed to the expert panels established in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1237 (1999)

Panel One *Sources of Revenue, Funding and Petroleum Supplies of UNITA*	**Panel Two** *Sources of Military Support to UNITA*
Ambassador Anders Mollander - Chairman (Sweden) Head of Southern Africa Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chairman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Commission on Security and Development in Africa (1995-1997) Ambassador to Angola (1992-1995)	**Col. Otisitswe Broza Tiroyamodimo** - Vice-Chairman (Botswana) Deputy Brigade Commander; formerly Deputy Regional Commander, United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Mozambique
Stanlake Samkange - Rapporteur (Zimbabwe) Former United Nations official; assisted in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	**Melvin E. Holt, Jr.** - customs (United States of America) Senior Special Agent, United States National Central Bureau, Interpol - Department of Justice; Member, United Nations International Commission of Inquiry on Rwanda (1996 and 1998)
Hannes George McKay - diamonds* (Namibia) Detective Chief Inspector, Protected Resources Unit, Ministry of Mines and Energy	**Gilbert Barthe** - customs (Switzerland) Customs expert; member, United Nations International Commission of Inquiry on Rwanda (1996-1997, 1998); control expert, Export/Import Monitoring Group, Baghdad (1997)
Olivier Vallee - finance (France) Independent consultant	**Benny Lombard** - small arms (South Africa) Deputy Director for Arms Export Control and Regional Arms Matters, Department of Foreign Affairs; member, United Nations Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms (1996-1997) and United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms (1998-1999)

Panel One *Sources of Revenue, Funding and Petroleum Supplies of UNITA*	**Panel Two** *Sources of Military Support to UNITA*
Robert Cowieson - petroleum (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) Business Director and Development Manager, Reservoir Research Limited **Oleg Ivanov** - travel, representation abroad (Russian Federation) Deputy Director, Department of Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

* In addition, several Governments in the subregion have been asked to make their technical expertise on diamonds available to the panels through their diamond boards or relevant ministries. The contact person in this regard for the Government of South Africa will be Dr. Victor Sibiya, Chief Executive Officer, South African Diamond Board.

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S/1999/838
2 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 1 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 1 August 1999 from Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. A. G. Ravan FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-22573 (E) 030899

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Annex

Identical letters dated 1 August 1999 from the President of Afghanistan addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

The Islamic State of Afghanistan has made it its earnest priority to keep you and the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly constantly informed about the development of the situation in Afghanistan.

Despite the widely publicized habit of labelling the battles after the establishment of the Islamic State of Afghanistan as a civil war, it can be attested on clear evidence that these wars were staged by the short-sighted and injudicious leaders of Pakistan, as the prime factors and instigators of instability in both Central and South Asia, who, in collaboration with backward and obscurantist elements, pursued their expansionist objectives in Afghanistan.

To our dismay, the international community, throughout this period, with regards to the cessation of foreign aggression in Afghanistan, did not resort to any beneficial or constructive measures, except to call upon the parties to the conflict to show restraint. As is clear to all, interventionist sources did not stop at only supplying funds and military hardware to the quisling groups, but they also engaged in unabated dispatch of their trained fighters into Afghanistan.

Members of the so-called "Islamic" extremist groups are continuously recruited, trained, armed and dispatched along with Pakistani military personnel into Afghanistan. The continued assembling, training and arming of these mercenary groups and international terrorists pose paramount threats to regional as well as international peace and stability, concerns which we have continuously conveyed to the United Nations and the international community.

Once again, on Wednesday, 28 July 1999, thousands of these fighters assaulted the provinces of Parwan and Kapisa and engaged in murdering local populations and forcing them out of their homes. The latest statements by your Special Envoy to Afghanistan, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, to the media about the presence of thousands of Pakistanis, Arabs and other nationals battling the armed forces of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, as well as first-hand accounts by journalists, including those from Pakistan, are crystal clear manifestations of foreign involvement in Afghanistan. One clear omission by the Special Envoy, for some special consideration, may have been the admission of the active involvement of Pakistani military personnel in this war of aggression against Afghanistan.

In the past, such aggressions have been attributed to armed Pakistanis "volunteering" to the battlefronts of Afghanistan, but such a misnomer no longer bears credence. How is it that armed Pakistani and Kashmiri fighters, religiously or nationalistically motivated to fight for Kashmir, should, incidentally, upon a decree by the Pakistani Prime Minister asking them to abandon their bases, despite their initial loss of life for the capture of

positions in the Kargil area, evacuate their bases and embark upon the battlefronts in Afghanistan?

It is our conviction that this incident warrants the truth that such "volunteers" are not members of any array of disorganized groups, but contingents of an organized army, who, under the order of their officers and centres of command, turn whichever way they are directed to.

An added dimension to the latest military assault is the humanitarian aspect whose prognosis entails serious predicaments. The inhabitants of the city of Charikar, the town of Qarabagh and other districts of the Provinces of Parwan and Kapisa - still with bitter memories of the forced deportation from their homes by the Taliban during the harsh winter of 1996 - in the face of this attack, with utmost urgency and without carrying with them most vital necessities, are headed towards Panjsher by the thousands to escape brutal treatment by the Taliban and foreign nationals. In this respect, your attention is drawn to the immediate need of relief supplies, tents and food, particularly as the Panjsher Valley itself is in short supply of food.

It is our earnest expectation that, in full compliance with the Charter of the United Nations and the accepted principles regarding friendly relations between States, the issue of Pakistani aggression in Afghanistan, based on its relevancy to Chapter VII of the Charter and Articles 39 to 42, shall be immediately addressed by the Security Council, determining Pakistan to be an aggressor and adopting serious measures against it.

As has been amply seen from past examples in numerous parts of the world, any appeasement towards such aggression may not only discredit the United Nations, but rather further encourage the aggressor.

(Signed) Burhanuddin RABBANI
President
Islamic State of Afghanistan

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/53/1031
S/1999/839
2 August 1999
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 40 and 155
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 2 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the previous complaints submitted by the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations concerning the arbitrary practices regularly carried out against Lebanon and its people by Israel, I have the honour to inform you that the Israeli occupying forces and their client militia have been holding the people and village of Ayta under siege since 15 July 1999. No movement is permitted in either direction, even in cases of severe illness.

The Israeli forces break into the houses and damage their contents, lay waste to agricultural crops, and terrorize the people, most of whom are children, women and elderly persons, and subject them to interrogation. The occupation forces have also detained and thrown into prison scores of young male villagers and women, many of whom are less than 14 years old.

Those known to have been detained by the Israeli occupation forces and taken to Khiam detention centre include the following:

1. Ali Khalil Surur (20 years old). University student.

2. Samih Surur (23 years old). Assistant Director, police.

3. Hassan Musa Rada (15 years old). Student.

4. Muhammad Musa Rada (25 years old). Worker.

5. Muhammad Ni'mah Rada (15 years old).

Israel is detaining three other villagers from Ayta, namely, Nehme Houssein Daqduq, held since 1992, Mohammed Ahmad Hariss, held since 1997, and Muhammad al-Sayyid Muhammad, held since 1998.

The occupying forces and their collaborators have violated the security of scores of peaceful dwellings and damaged their contents; they have opened fire inside houses and terrorized children, women and elderly persons. Numerous enemy bulldozers patrol the streets and alleyways of the village, threatening to demolish houses, with a view to creating a state of panic and confusion in the village.

The siege of the people and village of Ayta and other occupied villages, the forced expulsion of the civilian population and the holding of young children hostage in Khiam detention centre all constitute flagrant violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

Such practices are considered to be war crimes and in serious violation of international humanitarian law. Urgent measures must be taken to relieve this village, which has been under siege for three weeks.

In drawing your attention to these continued arbitrary Israeli practices against Lebanon and its people, I request you to intervene decisively with a view to lifting the siege from the village and people of Ayta and from other besieged villages, such as Bint Jubayl, and to securing the release of all those citizens who are being held hostage.

I further trust that you will make every possible endeavour to halt these Israeli practices and prevent any repetition thereof. This can best be achieved by the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from occupied Lebanese territory, pursuant to Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40 and 155, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Selim TADMOURY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
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S/1999/840
2 August 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 31 July 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the statements made to the press on 27 July 1999 by the Turkish Chief of Staff, in which he confirmed that the Turkish armed forces had attacked Iraq. The Minister calls upon the United Nations to assume its responsibilities and halt the threats and acts of aggression to which Iraq is being exposed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-22567 (E) 030899 030899

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Annex

Letter dated 31 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to draw your attention to the statement made by the Turkish Chief of Staff, General Hüseyin Kivrikoğlu, which was reported by the French news agency Agence France Presse and published in two Turkish newspapers in Ankara on Tuesday, 27 July 1999. The statement denies claims made by Tehran to the effect that Turkish aircraft bombarded Iranian territory, and affirms that Turkish F-16 fighter aircraft attacked Kurdish rebel camps in the north of Iraq, and that the area attacked is, beyond doubt, located in Iraqi rather than Iranian territory.

This statement is a clear admission on the part of the Chief of Staff that the Turkish armed forces have been carrying out a series of flagrant violations in the north of Iraq, disregarding all the international laws and norms that govern the relations between States and blatantly violating the principle of good-neighbourliness.

While severely condemning the operations carried out by the Turkish armed forces in Iraqi territory, which threaten the peace of the population and violate the sovereignty of Iraqi territory and airspace, the Government of Iraq demands that the Turkish Government refrain from any repetition of these unlawful practices, and categorically rejects the pretexts put forward by Turkey to justify its aggression against Iraq.

I hope that the United Nations will assume its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, and will halt the threats and acts of aggression to which Iraq is being exposed. I request that you call upon the Government of Turkey to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and that you make every effort to bring about a complete halt to its military operations and attacks against Iraq.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/841
2 August 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 1 August 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the crimes committed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 and 30 July 1999 when they bombed civilian areas in Iraq, killing dozens of civilians and wounding dozens more, and destroyed many civilian installations, and requesting you to intervene with the United States and the United Kingdom to put an end to these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-22579 (E) 030899 030899

Annex

Letter dated 1 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 22 July 1999, I have the honour to inform you that on 29 and 30 July 1999 the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland committed further barbarous crimes in the north and south of Iraq, in addition to the series of hideous crimes that those two States commit on a daily basis against the people and Republic of Iraq. Details of these crimes on the two days mentioned appear below:

1. At 0610 hours on 29 July 1999, eight formations of United States and British aircraft flew 20 sorties from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace supported by one AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and one E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew Muthanna, Najaf, Karbala and Wasit governorates in the south of Iraq and bombed a number of civilian and service installations and peaceful Iraqi residential districts in the Wasit governorate, killing eight Iraqi civilians and wounding 25, most of whom were women and children, and destroying a number of peaceful residential buildings, causing material damage to many others.

At 1020 hours on the same day, nine formations of United States and British aircraft carried out 18 further sorties from Turkish airspace supported by an AWACS aircraft, they overflew Dohuk, Irbil and Ninawa governorates in the northern region, bombing civilian and service installations in Ninawa governorate and wounding several civilians.

2. At 1630 hours on 30 July 1999, 22 United States and British formations flew 32 armed sorties from Saudi airspace and 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti airspace, supported by two AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew Basra, Muthanna, Dhi Qar, Najaf and Maysan governorates in the southern region, and bombed civilian service installations and residential districts in the town of Najaf, killing three citizens and wounding two others.

At 1100 hours on the same day, 11 formations of United States and British aircraft carried out 24 armed sorties from Turkish airspace supported by an AWACS aircraft. They overflew Dohuk, Irbil and Ninawa governorates in northern Iraq, bombing civilian and service installations in Ninawa governorate killing six civilians and wounding 21.

This brings to 10,683 the total number of armed sorties flown, up to 30 July 1999, by United States and British aircraft from Turkish, Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace since the day of the barbarous armed aggression against Iraq on 17 December 1998.

I wish to point out that the United States Administration and the British Government imposed the two so-called air exclusion zones on the illusory and entirely mendacious pretext of "protecting civilians" in the southern and

northern regions of Iraq, that armed sorties have been flown under the guise of self-defence and the enforcement of Security Council resolutions and that they have bombed Iraqi installations irrespective of their nature, and outside the framework of international legitimacy.

The area in which these crimes have been committed is devoid of any military objective. This means that the main objective of the bombing was to injure, kill and terrorize civilians and to damage the property of the Iraqi people. These hostile acts carried out by two permanent members of the Security Council against Iraqi civilian targets and installations are totally at variance with the Charter of the United Nations and with international law and are a blatant infringement of the sovereignty of an independent State Member of the United Nations and a scandalous violation of all international treaties.

In condemning these repeated criminal acts against Iraqi civilian targets and installations, we urge you to intervene with the United States and the United Kingdom to induce them to put an end to such acts and do not repeat them. The Government of the Republic of Iraq regards all the States - whether those whose aircraft perpetrate these criminal acts or those from whose territory the aircraft take off, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey - as being fully responsible for these actions, for the damage they have caused and are causing and for the security-related economic and moral threats they have made and are making against the people of the Republic of Iraq. In this connection, we affirm the legally established right of the Republic of Iraq, in accordance with the principle of State responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage it has sustained owing to the perpetration of these brutal acts in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/842
2 August 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 1 August 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the continuing United States and British aggression against Iraq inside the illegal air exclusion zones. This aggression is a flagrant breach of international peace and security which cannot be disregarded or condoned by the Security Council, or by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-22585 (E) 030899 030899

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Annex

Letter dated 1 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to our previous letters, the most recent of which was dated 22 July 1999, and have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the United States and British administrations are still persisting with their hostile and provocative actions against the Republic of Iraq, causing many casualties and much material damage. The United States and British aircraft take off from their bases in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to carry out aerial rocket and bombing attacks on residential districts, service installations and public property, killing and wounding large numbers of people including women, children and the elderly.

The continuous United States and British aggression against the steadfast Republic of Iraq is a consistent policy of those two States designed to attain their political objectives of impairing the sovereignty, independence and national integrity of Iraq. This policy, which is openly admitted by officials of the two States concerned, constitutes, by the most elementary standards of international practice, a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the principles of international law, all of which repudiate the use or threat of force against the integrity and independence of any State.

The claim that the United States and British aggression is intended to defend measures to protect the air exclusion zones in the north and south of Iraq, which has been imposed by these two States without any right, and without any basis in law or legitimacy, is a pathetic attempt to justify their continuing military aggression against Iraq.

The Republic of Iraq regards all States, both those whose aircraft carry out these aggressive acts and those from whose territory the aircraft take off, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, as being fully responsible internationally for these aggressive acts and for the resulting compensation for material damage and human casualties. I also draw your attention to the fact that this brutal and continuous military aggression against my country is a blatant violation of international peace and security which cannot be disregarded or condoned by the Security Council, or by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, particularly as the aggressor States are permanent members of the Security Council which have a special responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. The hostile military acts carried out by those two States are thus conducive to the collapse of the collective security regime enshrined in the Charter.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, while holding the Governments of these States fully responsible internationally for their hostile and provocative actions, and for the resulting damage, maintains its full and well-established right to take the necessary actions to defend the inviolability and sovereignty

of the territory of Iraq and the security of its people and to demand compensation for all the human, material and moral damage they have suffered as a result of these actions, in accordance with the principle of State responsibility.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/843
3 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor, in particular resolution 1246 (1999) of 11 June 1999,

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council of 28 July 1999 (S/1999/830) which informs the Council of his decision to postpone the popular consultation in East Timor until 30 August 1999 and requests the authorization of a one-month extension to the mandate of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET),

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNAMET until 30 September 1999;

2. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

99-22663 (E) 030899

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/844
3 August 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 2 August 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the crimes committed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 and 30 July 1999 when they bombed civilian areas in Iraq, killing dozens of civilians and wounding dozens more, and destroyed many civilian installations, and requesting the Security Council to condemn these acts of aggression and to intervene with the United States and the United Kingdom to put an end to the aggression they are perpetrating against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-22706 (E) 040899 040899

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Annex

Letter dated 2 August 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to my letter dated 22 July 1999, I have the honour to inform you that on 29 and 30 July 1999 the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland committed further barbarous crimes in the north and south of Iraq, in addition to the series of hideous crimes that those two States commit on a daily basis against the people and the Republic of Iraq and its security and integrity. Details of the hostile acts perpetrated by the United States and the United Kingdom on the two days mentioned appear below:

1. At 0610 hours on 29 July 1999, eight formations of United States and British aircraft flew 20 sorties from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace supported by one AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and one E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew Muthanna, Najaf, Karbala and Wasit governorates in the south of Iraq and bombed a number of civilian and service installations and peaceful Iraqi residential districts in Wasit governorate, killing eight Iraqi civilians and wounding 25, most of whom were women and children, and destroying a number of residential buildings, causing material damage to many others.

At 1020 hours on the same day, nine formations of United States and British aircraft carried out 18 further sorties from Turkish airspace supported by an AWACS aircraft. They overflew Dohuk, Irbil and Ninawa governorates in the northern region, bombing civilian and service installations in Ninawa governorate and wounding several civilians.

2. At 1630 hours on 30 July 1999, 22 United States and British formations flew 32 armed sorties from Saudi airspace and 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti airspace, supported by two AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew Basra, Muthanna, Dhi Qar, Najaf and Maysan governorates in the southern region, and bombed civilian service installations and residential districts in the town of Najaf, killing three citizens and wounding two others.

At 1100 hours on the same day, 11 formations of United States and British aircraft carried out 24 armed sorties from Turkish airspace supported by an AWACS aircraft. They overflew Dohuk, Irbil and Ninawa governorates in northern Iraq, bombing civilian and service installations in Ninawa governorate killing six civilians and wounding 21.

This brings to 10,683 the total number of attacks and armed sorties, up to 30 July 1999, by United States and British aircraft from Turkish, Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace since the day of the barbarous armed aggression against Iraq on 17 December 1998.

I wish to point out that the United States Administration and the British Government imposed the two so-called air exclusion zones, by a unilateral and

illegal decision, on the illusory and entirely mendacious pretext of "protecting civilians" in the southern and northern regions of Iraq, and that they have violated Iraqi airspace by flying armed sorties and bombing civilians and civilian installations on a pretext even more squalid than their criminal acts themselves, namely the claim that the attacking United States and British warplanes are acting in self-defence in Iraqi airspace.

The area in which these crimes have been committed is devoid of any military installations. This means that the aerial bombardment was planned in advance and that its main objective was to injure, kill and terrorize civilians and damage the property of the Iraqi people. These hostile acts carried out by two permanent members of the Security Council against Iraq and Iraqi sovereignty and security are shameless acts of aggression, a blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, a blatant infringement of the sovereignty of an independent State Member of the United Nations and a scandalous violation of all international treaties.

In condemning these repeated criminal acts against our country, we urge the Security Council to condemn these acts of aggression and to intervene with the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom to induce them to put an end to such acts and not to repeat them. The Government of the Republic of Iraq regards all the States - whether those whose aircraft perpetrate these criminal acts or those from whose territory the aircraft take off, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey - as being fully responsible for these hostile actions, and for the material and moral damage they have inflicted and are inflicting on the Republic of Iraq. We also take this opportunity to affirm the legally established right of the Republic of Iraq to seek compensation for all the material and moral damage that has been inflicted on Iraq by the perpetration of these hostile acts which are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of international law.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
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S/1999/845
4 August 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 3 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, between 23 and 31 July 1999, United States and British aircraft, taking off from their bases in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, continued to violate Iraqi airspace, carrying out acts of aggression, observation and provocation, as specified in the list annexed hereto.

I should be grateful if you would intervene with the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the States which are providing them with facilities in order to commit these acts of aggression, namely, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to halting such acts, which endanger the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq and constitute blatant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

These acts continue to cause hundreds of deaths and injuries among the civilian population and material damage to private and public property. The logistical support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes them essential accomplices in the aggression against Iraq, and they therefore bear international responsibility for these acts. The Republic of Iraq reaffirms its right to demand reparation for the harm inflicted on the Iraqi people through the aforementioned acts.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Details of violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 23-31 July 1999

1. In the northern region, 100 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 10,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Ayn Zalah, Tall Kayf, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Ba'shiqah.

2. In the southern region, 242 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 12,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Qala't Sukkar, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Qadisiyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Hayy, Tall al-Lahm, Hawr al-Hammar, Maymunah, Rumaythah, Taqtaqanah, Shu'aybah, Najaf, Shatrah, Ansab, Rifa'i and Umm Qasr.

3. At 1755 hours on 23 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory, supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace, penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 sorties, 8 from Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti airspace. The aircraft overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Busayyah, Artawi and west Hayy areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1845 hours, drove them off.

4. At 0645 hours on 25 July 1999, formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. These formations included F-14s, F-15s, F-16s, F-18s, Tornadoes and EA-6B aircraft, and were supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They carried out 33 sorties from Saudi airspace, overflying the Salman, Ushbayjah, Ma'aniyah and Najaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1002 hours on 26 July 1999, United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported by an AWACS early warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 sorties, overflying the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

6. At 0645 hours on 26 July 1999, formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. These formations included F-14s, F-15s, F-16s, Tornadoes and EA-6B aircraft, and were supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. The aircraft carried out 25 sorties from Saudi airspace, overflying the Lasaf, Ushbayjah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0910 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1000 hours on 27 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They were supported by an AWACS early warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace. The aircraft carried out 20 sorties, overflying the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1305 hours, drove them off.

8. At 0630 hours on 27 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region, supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They carried out 18 sorties, all from Saudi airspace. The aircraft overflew the Salman, Ushbayjah and Ma'aniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1035 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1040 hours on 28 July 1999, formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. Supported by an AWACS early warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace, the aircraft carried out 22 sorties, overflying the Rawanduz, Dohuk, Aqrah, Sinjar, Mosul and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1340 hours, drove them off.

10. At 0640 hours on 28 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region, supported by one AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. The aircraft carried out 22 sorties from Saudi airspace, overflying the Ma'aniyah, Salman, Lasaf, Ushbayjah and Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1020 hours, drove them off.

11. At 0640 hours on 29 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region, supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. The aircraft carried out 20 sorties from Saudi airspace, overflying the Nu'maniyah, Samawah, Salman, Kut, Shaykh Sa'd, Razzazah, Malawthiyat and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 0828 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1010 hours on 30 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory, supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace, penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. The aircraft carried out 56 sorties, 32 from Saudi airspace and 24 from Kuwaiti airspace, overflying the Basra, Ukhaydir, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Qurnah, Lasaf, Afak and Nu'maniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1155 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1100 hours on 30 July 1999, formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. Supported by an AWACS early warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace, the aircraft carried out 42 sorties, overflying the Rawanduz,

Dohuk, Aqrah, Sinjar, Mosul and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0930 hours on 31 July 1999, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory, supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi airspace, penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. The aircraft carried out 50 sorties, 36 from Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti airspace, overflying the Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Qala't Sukkar and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1325 hours, drove them off.